

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IRAN FOREIGN OIL SANCTIONS
ACT OF 1995

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 2458 a bill that would impose sanctions on foreign entities who provide oil-field equipment and technology to Iran. The Iran Foreign Oil Sanctions Act of 1995 declares that Iran's efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction endanger the security of the United States and its allies and that we should prevent Iran from earning the hard currency they need to purchase these weapons.

By requiring the President to ban United States Government procurement, export licenses and Eximbank assistance to companies providing Iran with assistance in developing its oil fields, this bill will help the United States develop a comprehensive policy designed to deter Iran from supporting international terrorism and developing nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them.

The measure would permit the President to impose additional financial and investment sanctions if he deemed them necessary to accomplish these critically important goals. It would also provide the administration with the flexibility to delay the imposition of any sanctions on foreign companies and would provide for a general waiver in the event that the President determines it is essential to our national security interests.

If enacted, this bill would ensure that Iran does not succeed in circumventing President Clinton's 3-month-old trade embargo against Iran. That embargo ended United States companies' purchases of Iranian crude oil.

As long as our trading partners continue business as usual with this terrorist country, our own embargo will have little longterm effect on its policies. Iran has invited several prominent Japanese and European companies to invest more than \$6 billion in 12 new oil and gas projects and will hold a major investment conference in November. Congress can and must ensure that these companies pay a price for their participation.

Perhaps the most eloquent statement endorsing the goals of this legislation was made by Secretary of State Warren Christopher on September 25 in a speech before the 50th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The following is an excerpt from that address:

States that sponsor terrorists should feel the full weight of sanctions that can be imposed by the international community. Let us not deceive ourselves: Every dollar that goes into the coffers of a state sponsor of terrorism makes its secret quest for weapons of mass destruction even more alarming. We must stand together to prevent Iran from acquiring such threatening capabilities.

I would also like to acknowledge the leadership role of my New York colleague, Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO, in sponsoring a very similar measure in the other body. I would also like to pay tribute to my International Relations Committee colleague, Peter King, for his legislative efforts earlier this year to begin the process of imposing sanctions by the international community against this outlaw State.

At this point, I would request that the full text of my bill be inserted in the RECORD for review by my colleagues:

H.R. 2458

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Foreign Oil Sanctions Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The efforts of the Government of Iran to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them endanger potentially the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and those countries with which it shares common strategic and foreign policy objectives.

(2) The objective of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to deny Iran the financial means to sustain its nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile weapons programs.

SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to deny Iran the ability to fund the development and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them by preventing Iran from acquiring equipment that would enhance Iran's ability to extract, refine, process, store, or transport petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN PERSONS EXPORTING CERTAIN GOODS OR TECHNOLOGY TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the mandatory sanctions described in section 5(1) and may impose one or more of the discretionary sanctions described in section 5(2), if the President determines that a foreign person has, with requisite knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, exported, transferred, or released to Iran, nationals of Iran, or entities owned or controlled by Iran or nationals of Iran any goods or technology identified on the List of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Related Goods and Technology established under section 9 (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "List").

(1) through the export from the United States of any goods or technology identified in the List, or

(2) through the export from any other country or territory of any goods or technology identified in the List, whether or not the goods or technology is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions de-

scribed in subsection (a) shall be imposed on—

(1) the foreign person with respect to whom the President makes the determination described in that subsection;

(2) any successor entity to that foreign person;

(3) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that person if that parent or subsidiary with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

(4) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that person if that affiliate with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that person.

For purposes of this Act, any person or entity described in this subsection shall be referred to as a "sanctioned foreign person".

SEC. 5. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned foreign person under section 4(a) are as follows:

(1) MANDATORY SANCTIONS.—

(A) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the sanctioned foreign person.

(B) EXPORT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not, for a period of 3 years, issue any license or grant any other permission or authority to export any goods or technology to a sanctioned foreign person under—

(i) the Export Administration Act of 1979;

(ii) the Arms Export Control Act; or

(iii) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(C) PROHIBITION AGAINST EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PERSONS.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States may not guarantee, insure, extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to any sanctioned foreign person.

(2) DISCRETIONARY SANCTIONS.—

(A) INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES; AUTHORITY TO REVIEW CERTAIN MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, AND TAKEOVERS.—The President may exercise his authority under section 721(d) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170(d)) to investigate and prohibit mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, and other similar investments in the United States by persons engaged in interstate commerce—

(i) if such actions involve any sanctioned foreign person; and

(ii) if the President finds, in addition to the requirements of section 721(e) of such Act, that the participation of any sanctioned foreign person in activities to assist, directly or indirectly, Iran to increase the revenue available to that government by extracting petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas, or engaging in other activities described in section 9(a)(1) threatens to impair the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States.

(B) IMPORT SANCTION.—(i) The importation into the United States of products produced by any sanctioned foreign person may be prohibited.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

(ii) Clause (i) includes application to—
(I) the entry of any finished product or component part, whether shipped directly by the sanctioned foreign person or by another entity; and

(II) the contracting with a sanctioned foreign person for the provision of services in the United States or abroad by United States persons and by foreign persons in the United States.

(C) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making any loan or providing any credit to any sanctioned foreign person unless such foreign person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering, within the meaning of section 203(b)(2) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)).

(D) PROHIBITIONS ON FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against a sanctioned foreign person that is a financial institution:

(i) DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, such financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(ii) GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Such financial institution shall not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

(iii) RESTRICTIONS ON OPERATIONS.—Such financial institutions shall not, directly or indirectly—

(I) commence any line of business in the United States in which it was not engaged as of the date of the determination by the President under section 4(a) leading to the imposition of sanctions; or

(II) conduct business from any location in the United States at which it did not conduct business as of the date of such determination by the President under section 4(a).

SEC. 6. WAIVER AUTHORITY REGARDING SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN.

The sanctions under section 5 shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

(1) has substantially improved its adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights;

(2) has ceased its efforts to design, develop, manufacture, or acquire—

(A) a nuclear explosive device or related materials and technology;

(B) chemical and biological weapons;

(C) missiles and missile launch technology; and

(D) any missile or other delivery system capable of reaching the territory of a country the government of which shares strategic interests with the United States and is engaged in defense cooperation, including the acquisition of items identified in the United States Munitions List, with the United States; and

(3) has ceased all forms of support for international terrorism.

SEC. 7. WAIVER OF SANCTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN PERSONS.

(a) CONSULTATION WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes a determination described in section 4(a) with respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the foreign government with primary jurisdiction over that

foreign person with respect to the imposition of the sanctions pursuant to this Act.

(2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—In order to pursue such consultations with that government, the President may delay imposition of the sanctions under section 5 for up to 90 days. Following such consultations, the President shall immediately impose sanctions unless the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the government has taken specific and effective actions, including the imposition of appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities that resulted in the imposition of sanctions against the foreign person.

(3) ADDITIONAL DELAY IN IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may delay the imposition of sanctions for up to an additional 45 days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the government with primary jurisdiction over the foreign person is in the process of taking the actions described in paragraph (2).

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 45 days after making a determination under section 4(a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of consultations with the appropriate foreign government under this subsection, and the basis for any determination under paragraph (3) that such government has taken specific corrective actions.

(b) ASSURANCES FROM FOREIGN PERSONS.—The President may terminate the sanctions against a sanctioned foreign person, if the foreign person provides assurances to the Secretary that the actions that resulted in the determination to impose sanctions have been terminated and has provided specific assurances that it will neither directly nor indirectly, or through any other person, including subsidiaries and affiliates, direct or participate in any activity to provide to Iran items on the List.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain a sanction under section 4(a)—

(1) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

(A) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy requirements essential to the national security of the United States;

(B) if the President determines in writing that the person or other entity to which the sanction would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services, that the defense articles or services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(C) if the President determines in writing that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense co-production agreements;

(2) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction;

(3) to—

(A) spare parts which are essential to United States products or production;

(B) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production; or

(C) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

(4) to information and technology essential to United States products or production; or

(5) to medicines, medical supplies, or other humanitarian items.

(d) PRESIDENTIAL NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—(1) The President may waive the requirement in section 4(a) to impose a sanction or sanctions on a foreign person in section 4(b), for an export, transfer, or release of goods or technology that are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, 15 days after the President determines and so reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is essential to the national interest of the United States to exercise such waiver authority.

(2) Any such report shall provide a specific and detailed rationale for such determination, including—

(A) a description of the conduct, including the identification of the goods or technology involved in the violation, that resulted in the determination of a violation or violations;

(B) an explanation of the efforts to secure the cooperation of the government with primary jurisdiction of the foreign person committing the violation to terminate or penalize the activities that resulted in the determination of a violation;

(C) an estimate as to the significance of the goods or technology exported to Iran on that country's ability to extract, refine, process, store, or transport petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas; and

(D) a statement as to the response of the United States in the event that such foreign person engages in other activities that under this Act would constitute an additional violation.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) DURATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act shall apply for a period of not less than 12 months following the determination by the President under section 4(a) and shall cease to apply thereafter only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under section 4(a) has ceased to aid or abet Iran, any national of Iran, or any entity owned or controlled by Iran or nationals of Iran, to acquire goods and technology on the List.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the continued application of any sanction imposed on any foreign person pursuant to this Act, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which that sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the continued imposition of the sanction would have a serious adverse effect on United States national security.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 30 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.

SEC. 9. GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS.

(a) CONTROL LIST.—(1) For purposes of the determinations to be made pursuant to section 4(a), the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall establish and maintain the List of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Related Goods and Technology, consisting of goods or technology (including software and technical data) that the President determines would materially contribute

to the extraction, refining, production, storage, or transportation of petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas and the products thereof in or by Iran, including goods and technology that are required for the development, production, or use of facilities (including the repair, maintenance, or operation of equipment) for the petroleum and natural gas activities described in this subsection.

(2) The President, within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall cause the List to be published in the Federal Register, together with any regulations issued with respect thereto. Thereafter, any revisions to the List or amendments to the regulations shall be published in the same manner.

(3) Not less than 30 days in advance of the publication of the List, it shall be provided to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives. The President shall consult with such Committees regarding the content of the List and shall respond to questions regarding the basis for the inclusion on, or exclusion from, the List of specified goods and technologies.

(4) The President may delegate the functions of this subsection to the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section prevents the inclusion on the List of any goods or technology that may be produced in and traded internationally by persons or entities in countries other than the United States.

SEC. 10. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

The President may issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 11. REPORT REQUIRED.

Beginning 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) **ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—The term "act of international terrorism" means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(3) **COMPONENT PART.**—The term "component part" has the meaning given that term in section 11A(e)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(1)).

(4) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term "financial institution" includes—

(A) a depository institution (as defined in section 3(c)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insur-

ance Act), including a branch or agency of a foreign bank (as defined in section 1(b)(7) of the International Banking Act of 1978);

(B) a credit union;

(C) a securities firm, including a broker or dealer;

(D) an insurance company, including an agency or underwriter;

(E) any other company that provides financial services; and

(F) any subsidiary of an entity described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (E).

(5) **FINISHED PRODUCT.**—The term "finished product" has the meaning given that term in section 11A(e)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(2)).

(6) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term "foreign person" means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States national or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernmental entity which is not a United States national.

(7) **GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.**—The terms "goods" and "technology" have the meaning given those terms in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415).

(8) **IRAN.**—The term "Iran" includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(9) **NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE.**—The term "nuclear explosive device" means any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

(10) **PERSON.**—

(A) The term "person" means a natural person, as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise, and any successor of any such entity.

(B) In the case of a country where it may be impossible to identify a specific governmental entity referred to in subparagraph (A), the term "person" means—

(i) all activities of the government of the country relating to the development or production of any missile equipment or technology; and

(ii) all activities of that government affecting the development or production of aircraft, electronics, and space systems or equipment.

(11) **PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.**—The term "petroleum products" means crude oil, residual fuel oil, and any refined petroleum product.

(12) **REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE.**—The term "requisite knowledge" means situations in which a person "knows", as "knowing" is defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2).

(13) **UNITED STATES OR STATE.**—The term "United States" or "State" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(14) **UNITED STATES NATIONAL.**—The term "United States national" means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory there-

of, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).

BIRTH OF STEVEN MICHAEL GAULIN

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the birth of a baby. Steven Michael Gaulin was born to Raymond and Paula Gaulin on January 27, 1994. On an occasion such as this, I join with the members of the Gaulin family in wishing Steven all the best for the promising future ahead of him.

I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating the proud parents, Raymond and Paula, on this most joyous occasion. With their baby, their lives together will no doubt continue to be an adventure. May this blessed addition to their lives bring them much happiness in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HAROLD L. SALISBURY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Harold L. Salisbury of East Greenwich, RI. Mr. Salisbury was a volunteer firefighter who lost his life in the line of duty earlier this year.

Harold was a man who truly exemplified what volunteer services in this country is all about. Mr. Salisbury dedicated 31 years to the East Greenwich Fire District. He was called upon day and night to be at accidents, to respond to alarms, and to put out fires. He represented the East Greenwich Fire Department with pride and an unending commitment to protecting people from harm.

In addition to his distinguished service as a firefighter, he worked as a service manager for the Mac Truck Co. in Rhode Island. Harold Salisbury is survived by his wife Carole V. Salisbury and three children; Tracy, Todd, and Peter.

On October 15, 1995, the USFS will hold the 14th Annual Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, MD, to remember and honor those men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for others. Regrettably, more than 100 career and volunteer firefighters from 35 States have lost their lives this year.

Our country is proudly served by just over 1 million firefighters operating out of more than 30,000 fire departments. All of these men and women risk their lives daily to protect the well-being of our Nation. These courageous workers are constantly on call defending their

neighbors and property from harm. In fact, public fire departments responded to over 2 million fires in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of appreciative citizens from Rhode Island and all over the country, I respectfully ask that my colleagues join me in saluting all of the firefighters like Mr. Salisbury, who have fallen in the line of duty. We owe all of these men and women a sincere debt of gratitude for making our country a safer place to live.

MUSIC LEGEND EDDIE HARRIS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most outstanding jazz artists of our time, Eddie Harris. As a great musician, he has composed hits such as "Listen Here" and "Exodus," which sold over a million copies. As a distinguished pedagogue, he has written seven books on music and taught in Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, and throughout Europe.

Eddie Harris was born in Chicago where he discovered his love for music by playing piano and singing with gospel choirs. He soon extended his musical studies to the vibraphone, the clarinet, and the saxophone and later traveled widely with the 7th Army Symphony Band. His saxophone, piano, and experimentalism with synthesizers and trumpets thrust him into international spotlight as an innovative and creative symbol of jazz where he remains today.

Once called a musical Michelangelo, Harris earned a reputation by experimenting with different playing techniques, most notably by exploring the possibilities of electronic saxophone amplification. His interests are as broad as his talents, and he is known for his influence on funk and for the revolutionary impact of his introduction of rock music into jazz fusion. I am pleased that Legends of Jazz is honoring this great musical force who holds well-deserved respect and admiration.

LEGISLATION AMENDING THE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation that would require that imported meat and meat food products containing imported meat be labeled as such and that certain eating establishments serving imported meat inform customers of that fact.

America's livestock producers are proud of their record of producing quality meat and meat food products from American raised livestock. While labeling products from other industries for country of origin is commonplace, imported meat and meat food products containing imported meat are not labeled at all.

With the passage of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, and GATT, we are moving toward more imported meat. Exports of American meat are high quality, value added items that American exporters are proud to advertise as American produced. On the other hand, meat imports into the United States tend to be of lower quality and importers generally do not advertise the country of origin.

I think that American consumers deserve to know the source of their meat and meat food products. Because imported meat tends to be nongrain-fed beef that is lower in quality, it is doubtful that consumers will learn the source of such meat from vendors.

The legislation that I am introducing will allow America's consumers to know the source of their meat and meat food products. Considering that food safety and the wisdom of production systems in other countries are concerns that consumers consistently have, this legislation allows the competitive free market to determine the prices and demand for imported meat and meat food products.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that you and the rest of my colleagues would agree that it is in the interest of free enterprise to provide solid information to American consumers. I ask my colleagues to join me in making this commonsense change to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS NEED FDA REFORM

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article written by my constituent, Alzheimer's activist George Rehnquist of Knoxville, TN. Mr. Rehnquist is a retired Tennessee Valley Authority engineer and founder of the Families for Alzheimer's Rights Association.

One of the most wasteful, bureaucratic agencies in the Federal Government today is the FDA. They have delayed approval for medicines for sometimes up to years to the detriment of the health of American citizens.

Mr. Rehnquist's personal experience with drug research brings awareness to the needless deaths caused by FDA's senseless delay of approval on vital medicines. I agree that Congress should no longer tolerate this practice.

ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS NEED FDA REFORM (By George D. Rehnquist)

If officials of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had to take care of an Alzheimer's patient 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, month after month and year after year, the medicine my wife needed would have been approved in record time. As it was, the FDA tied the medicine up in red tape until tens of thousands of Alzheimer's patients who could have been helped by the medicine had died. Congress is considering legislation to reform this agency to make it more responsive to the needs of patients. Hopefully, Congress will stop FDA from playing God with the lives of terminally-ill patients.

My wife, Lucille, was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease in 1981, but her symptoms began before that, in 1970. She was in her early fifties when she began to get lost on shopping outings. She had to stop playing bridge, because she couldn't remember what cards had been played. She also had to leave her secretarial job at the Tennessee Valley Authority because the work was getting too confusing for her, and she complained that she felt like she was in a continuous daze.

When we got the Alzheimer's diagnosis—at Duke University Medical Center—I was shattered. There was no medicine, no cure. They told me she might not know me in a year, and that I wouldn't be able to take care of her—I'd have to put her in a nursing home.

Determined to help my wife, I took early retirement so I could take care of her in our home. I also read everything I could about the disease, and called up people who were doing research. When I read a report that Dr. William K. Summers was having some success with an experimental intravenous drug called THA, or tetrahydroaminoacridine. I contacted him immediately.

Dr. Summers agreed to treat Lucille, and we flew to California. After four days of treatment, the change was miraculous, Lucille came out of her daze and even baked brownies for Dr. Summers. When she took an orientation test, she got 9 out of 12 answers correct—compared to only one out of 12 before treatment with the drug. She could drive and do housework.

"I'm back to my old self again!" she rejoined.

Because Lucille couldn't stay in the hospital to continue intravenous treatment, I tried to get the drug in pill form. That was my first battle with the FDA.

Dr. Summers had been trying to get permission to treat people with oral THA for several years, but had no success. After two years of pleading with and cajoling the FDA, interventions by my Congressman, and, finally, a letter to President Reagan, the permission came through for Dr. Summers to give Lucille THA in pill form under a "compassionate IND (investigational new drug)". Lucille was the first patient to get THA in pill form. She continued to improve and we had five good years together before the disease progressed to the point where she had to enter a nursing home.

THA is a palliative—not a cure—for Alzheimer's. But for Alzheimer's patients and their families, THA is the only thing that offers any hope at all. THA gave Lucille and me more than five good years together. That should be all the evidence of effectiveness FDA needs. Patients with terminal diseases should be able to make their own decisions about whether or not a drug works.

Once Lucille entered a nursing home, she had to stop taking the drug. The reason: the nursing home could not give her a drug that hadn't been approved by the FDA. She declined steadily.

Meanwhile—after an article by Dr. Summers was published in The New England Journal of Medicine—the medical community and the families of Alzheimer's patients clamored for the FDA to approve THA. But the FDA kept throwing blockades. The agency bashed Dr. Summers' research and cited danger of liver damage (which was benign and reversible). The agency also claimed that the medicine wasn't effective, although the families of patients who had been helped by it knew better.

Finally, after six years of hearings and red tape, the FDA approved the medicine in late 1993. If the agency had acted more quickly, it

could have helped many people and saved millions of dollars by enabling families to take care of Alzheimer's patients at home instead of in nursing homes.

THA, now known by the brand-name Cognex, is now available by prescription and should help many patients have a better quality of life. It is not a cure, but I am concerned that when a cure is finally developed it, too, will get tied up in red tape.

The way drug development and regulation works now, it takes nearly 15 years between the time a drug is developed and the time it is available at the pharmacy. Sick people—particularly people with Alzheimer's disease—can't wait that long. For the sake of people waiting for cures for this and other diseases, Congress must act now to change the way the FDA operates.

In my struggle with the FDA, I have found rude bureaucrats who were arbitrary and capricious. I believe this came from wielding absolute power for too long. I believe that the power of FDA must be reduced, not expanded as President Clinton now desires.

LUTHERAN BROTHERHOOD SERVES COMMUNITIES ACROSS AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I want to publicly salute and give thanks to Lutheran Brotherhood, which has been doing outstanding work in the area of voluntarism throughout the United States and in Michigan since 1917.

Lutheran Brotherhood is a religious fraternal benefit society that embraces values often ignored in these modern times, but which are essential to creating a society that values people and takes care of one another in our time of need. I am talking about old-fashioned virtues like philanthropy, voluntarism, Christian fellowship, and self-reliance. With over 1 million volunteers nationwide, Lutheran Brotherhood is able to reach millions of individuals at the grassroots level, and make a positive difference in their lives. At this time, I would like to properly acknowledge these volunteers for their incredible enthusiasm and diligence in helping others.

Through its Friends in Deed and Care and Share programs, Lutheran Brotherhood helps the poor and needy find shelter, food, and clothing. The organization is also active in providing disaster relief assistance to communities across the country, including families whose homes were devastated by the river floodings across the Midwest, and in the aftermath of the Oklahoma city bombing.

Finally, Lutheran Brotherhood has found enormous success in its RespecTeen program, which gives young people a healthy and encouraging environment in which to grow and prosper. The RespecTeen service projects work in tandem with the RespecTeen program by encouraging teens to get involved in their communities and perform volunteer work. The Speak for Yourself program, which encourages 8th grade students to learn about and participate in the American political process, is one example of RespecTeen.

Lutheran Brotherhood's Saginaw Valley Branch No. 8186 has been especially active in

making our community a better place to live. In particular, they have given their resources to Valley Lutheran High School, Camp Lu Lay Lea and the Lutheran Child and Family Service, among other organizations. In total, Lutheran Brotherhood's financial contributions to the Saginaw area for 1994 reached \$30,000. I am very grateful to have such a dynamic and committed group like Lutheran Brotherhood in my district and proud to recognize their achievements today.

THE IRONY OF SRI LANKA

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to point out how ironic it was just this past week, that this House would commend the Sri Lankan Government for its commitment to democracy, and that we would declare our belief that a political solution which guarantees appropriate constitutional structures and adequate protection of minority rights is the best method for resolving their disputes, when at the same time, this very legislative body routinely steamrolls over the rights of minorities, senior citizens, and the poor. The most powerful segments of our society in general run roughshod over those same so-called rights supposedly granted to the minorities of this country under our own Constitution.

Maybe someone should tell the Sri Lankans that even though a democratic, constitutional form of government is probably the best form of government yet devised, it still does not solve the ongoing problem of people with power taking advantage of the power for whatever purpose they choose.

TULLAHOMA REMEMBERS KENNETH DOUGLAS MCKELLAR

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, the late Senator Kenneth McKellar touched many lives in Tennessee. Senator McKellar was a strong leader who was deeply respected and fondly remembered by Tennesseans across the State. Mr. Woodrow R. Davidson, a long-time resident of the city of Tullahoma, wanted to share with the American people some of the stories Senator McKellar would tell his constituents from Tullahoma.

KENNETH DOUGLAS MCKELLAR

Kenneth Douglas McKellar was born in Richmond, Dallas County, Alabama but moved to Tennessee in 1892. He returned to Alabama for a law degree at the University of Alabama graduating in 1918. Being a young man and hearing so much about the glitter of gold and women in California, he was headed in that direction.

But California was not to be. His family sent McKellar a ticket for a ride to Memphis, Tennessee. His mother tried to persuade him not to go to California, but to no avail. She

made an appointment with a lawyer in Memphis and pushed him into going to see him. This old lawyer had a stand up desk unit in his office with a tilted top for his law books, but he was lying under it with some books under his head when McKellar arrived. Forced to sit on the floor to meet with him, he and the old lawyer talked until he was persuaded to stay and practice law in Memphis.

A few years and a pot of money later, McKellar traveled to Atlantic City for a vacation. One day he was in the lobby of a hotel when a Memphis man showed up at the register desk and told McKellar he had heard the man running for Congress say that the only person who could beat him was McKellar. McKellar turned around, walked over to the telegraph station and sent a wire to his brother in Memphis, telling him to announce him as a candidate. He was elected, and served three terms before moving up to the U.S. Senate.

During all his travels over Tennessee he found many companies in Knoxville and Chattanooga loading barges of products only to have them sit in the river near Muscle Shoals, Alabama waiting for a rain so as to allow the boats down river. He made an appointment with President Woodrow Wilson to discuss the possibility of the U.S. becoming involved in war with Germany, and the resulting need for gun powder. The president talked with his advisors and found this to be a fact. McKellar told him he knew just the place for a dam to produce the necessary gun powder. He told the President about Muscle Shoals, Alabama on the Tennessee River. The dam was built, named Wilson Dam, and accomplished both objectives.

McKellar was so proud of this that he prepared a bill to authorize the construction of other dams along the Tennessee River, which he called the Tennessee Commission. After many years working with Congress he was finally able to pass the Tennessee Valley Commission bill. President Herbert Hoover vetoed the bill. A short time later Governor Franklin Roosevelt of New York was elected President of the United States. Before he took office he called Senator McKellar and invited him to ride down to Wilson Dam with him to make a speech. Senator McKellar accepted the invitation and was given the time and train schedule.

Senator McKellar boarded the President's car along with some other folks. On the way down the President elect moved over to the opposite side of the car and motioned for McKellar to follow. Roosevelt informed him that he did not like the McKellar bill. McKellar responded by beating on his desk. While he was governor, Roosevelt said, New York had passed a seaport authority bill and he liked the word "authority." Roosevelt suggested that the McKellar bill be renamed the "Tennessee Valley Authority" bill, and Senator McKellar agreed.

Roosevelt then told him that Senator George Norris had been soft on him during the last election and he would like to have Norris in his corner next time. George Norris was a western Senator, and a Republican. Senator McKellar beat on his desk again, but agreed. It was never known how, but Lester Hill of Alabama got ahold of Senator McKellar's bill and changed one thing—the headquarters would be at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The bill passed, but for some reason the annual reports, though headlined in Muscle Shoals, were always made up and printed in Knoxville, Tennessee. Senator McKellar became carried away with all this, and though all appropriations bills originate

in the House of Representatives, he was repeatedly able to add enough to a bill to start another dam or to finish one he had begun the year before.

The President sent word to Senator McKellar to come down to the White House for a conference. There he explained the need for the U.S. to start an endeavor to split the atom. He could not send a request to Congress for fear the enemy would somehow obtain information and start research of their own. Roosevelt felt that as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee McKellar might quietly obtain funds for such a purpose. After some discussion he asked Senator McKellar his opinion of the proposal. The Senator thoughtfully inquired into the proposed location of this work. The President replied "any damn place you want it". Senator McKellar called the Committee together to explain the need for war money without letting information leak out to warn our enemy, and they went along. That was the start of Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

When General Hap Arnold flew back to the United States from the war zone in Europe, he reported to President Truman that the war was about to end in our favor, but he felt we would lose the next one. He calmed the President down by explaining that we had captured some of the enemy territory and found that they were experimenting with wind tunnels. The President called Senator McKellar to the White House for a discussion of the Arnold report and said he would like funds to start testing with wind tunnel facilities of our own. The President advised him about the funds necessary for such a test, and asked McKellar his opinion of the idea and the possibility of obtaining funds for this purpose. McKellar thought for a moment and asked the President where he would build such a facility. The reply . . . "any damn place you want it". Again McKellar called his committee together and advised them of the need to do some testing and about how much money would be needed. They agreed and passed a bill authorizing and appropriating funds for this purpose. That, of course, was the start of the Arnold wind tunnel facility in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE WORD CENTENNIAL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, hundreds of religious men and women will gather to celebrate the centennial of the Society of the Divine Word.

It was on October 15, 1895, that Brother Wendelin Meyer arrived in North America to establish a religious order of Catholic priests and brothers. Settling in northern Illinois, Brother Meyer and other missionaries opened a technical school for boys. Successful in its efforts, the Society continued its growth in 1909 with the establishment of the Nation's first seminary dedicated to educating men for work in foreign missions. Encouraged by Pope Pius XI, the mission in 1920 opened St. Augustine's Seminary in Bay St. Louis, MS, to serve the special needs of African-American men who wanted to become priests. Its alumni include nine bishops and at least 40 percent

of the African-American clergy ordained in the United States.

Vital, successful and, above all, faithful, the Society continues its mission among America's immigrant Hispanic and Vietnamese populations. Its priests and brothers work among the poor on four continents living and practicing the teachings of the Gospel. With such a record of achievement and a brilliant future to come, the Society may look forward to a second century of unbridled progress.

THE RETIREMENT OF ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues of the impending retirement of one of the more outstanding religious leaders of the 20th century.

Archbishop Iakovos, the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere since 1959, has recently announced that he will be stepping down from office next June 29, on what will be his 85th birthday.

Throughout his 37 year tenure, the archbishop earned the respect and admiration of individuals of all faiths. His message of brotherhood and peace is truly universal, and has been appreciated by all men and women of good will.

Archbishop Iakovos was born in the Turkish island of Imroz in 1911. As a child, the young man then known as Demetrios A. Concouzins worked hard in his father's general store after school, selling everything to his fellow islanders from food staples to religious icons. But from his youngest days, Demetrios had dreams of entering religious life.

At the age of 16, his dreams began to come true. He entered the Halki Theological School, having passed the necessary entrance exams and having saved enough money from his own earnings to enable him to travel to the school. He graduated with high honors in 1934, and having been ordained as a deacon, was assigned to the Metropolitan of Derkon in Turkey. After 5 years in that position, he was assigned to the United States. In 1940, in Boston, MA, he achieved his life ambition by being ordained a priest.

Upon assuming the priesthood, by ancient Greek Orthodox custom, he dropped his given name and adopted a new name: "Iakovos," which is Greek for James.

After many years as a priest, a preacher, and a teacher at various well regarded theological colleges in Massachusetts, New York, and Missouri, Iakovos was appointed bishop of Malta in late 1954. Traveling back to Europe to assume this position, Iakovos took with him a reputation for intellectual integrity, heartfelt compassion, and a master's degree he had earned at Harvard Divinity School in his spare time.

On February 14, 1959, Iakovos was elected archbishop of North and South America by the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. He returned to America on March 31, and was enthroned the following day at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in New York City.

Throughout his tenure, Archbishop Iakovos has made it clear to orthodox worshippers and non-orthodox alike he is not a typical religious leader, and in fact blazed many trails for leaders of other faiths. He marched with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during the 1960's to end racial segregation and prejudice in the United States. He received the "Man of the Year" award from B'nai B'rith in 1962, and was also presented with the national award from the National Council of Christians and Jews that same year. He received a Presidential Citation from President Nixon in 1970 as a Distinguished American in Voluntary Service, and was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in our Nation, by President Carter in 1980.

Throughout his tenure as archbishop, this remarkable man, Iakovos, amazed his coreligionists and other citizens of the world alike for his holy and profound philanthropy, through his authorship of books and articles in Greek, French and German, as well as in English, and for his unyielding devotion to the Boston Red Sox. For a time, Archbishop Iakovos was President of St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, NY, directly across the Hudson River from my own 20th Congressional District.

Today, in the United States alone, the Greek Orthodox Church boasts over 1½ million adherents who belong to 555 congregations. These communicants of a church founded nearly a millennium ago had found a true spiritual leader in Archbishop Iakovos: A man who not only personified the creed of Greek Orthodoxy, but who earned for that church the admiration and respect of millions of persons who professed other creeds.

Mr. Speaker, while Archbishop Iakovos will be missed, none can dispute that his impending retirement is certainly well earned. I urge all of our colleagues to join with me in wishing this remarkable religious leader many productive, healthy, and happy years to come.

TRIBUTE TO KEVIN J. KRASNECK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kevin J. Krasneck for rescuing two brothers from a fire on August 1, 1994. Alaa-Eldeen, 6, and Mohammed, 3, were unconscious in a bedroom of their family's one-story house after fire broke out in their living room. Kevin, an off-duty firefighter, was among the neighbors and others who responded to the scene and attempted a rescue. He entered the house through a window in the bedroom adjacent to the boys' room, and despite intense heat and dense smoke which precluded visibility, crawled into the boys' room. He found Alaa-Eldeen, carried him to the window that he had entered, and handed him out to another man. Kevin then returned to the bedroom for Mohammed, whom he also took to the window. After handing Mohammed outside to safety, Kevin exited the house. Alaa-Eldeen and Mohammed were hospitalized for treatment of smoke inhalation and

burns. Kevin also received hospital treatment for smoke inhalation. Fortunately, all three recovered.

In honor of his extraordinary heroism, Kevin J. Krasneck was awarded the Carnegie Medal. This medal is given to civilians in the United States and Canada who risk their lives to an extraordinary degree while saving or attempting to save the lives of others. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Kevin for his bravery, and am sure that my colleagues would like to join me in acknowledging this heroic act.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER POLICE SERGEANT DONALD OLSON

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, Sgt. Donald Olson, who retired on September 30, 1995, after 32 years with the Minnetonka, Minnesota, Police Department.

Sergeant Olson has represented the highest standards in law enforcement for more than three decades. He started his career in 1963 as a patrol officer and was later assigned to the Investigative Division. Because of his highly commendable performance and well-deserved reputation for absolute integrity, Sergeant Olson was named Acting Chief of Police in 1983.

In 1989 Sergeant Olson was recognized for his many contributions to the law enforcement profession and was selected Minnetonka's Police Office of the Year by the department staff.

Sergeant Olson was promoted to Sergeant in December 1990, and has been assigned to the Patrol Division for the past 5 years. His willingness to coach and guide other officers has made him an invaluable asset to the supervisory team.

Currently, Sergeant Olson serves as president of the Minnesota Law Enforcement Memorial Association, as well as first vice president of the Suburban Law Enforcement Association.

Through his strenuous efforts, a memorial has been built at our State capitol to pay tribute to all police officers who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Sergeant Olson's outstanding service to the community deserves special recognition, and I wholeheartedly salute the career of a great law enforcement officer and dedicated public servant.

On behalf of all the people of our community, I thank Sergeant Olson for his many contributions to making the city of Minnetonka a safer community for all. Our city is a better place to live, work, and raise families because of Sergeant Don Olson.

TRIBUTE TO 104TH FIGHTER GROUP

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the men and women of the Massachusetts Air National Guard's 104th Fighter Group.

On October 14, 1995, I will be attending welcome home ceremonies for the 104th Fighter Group at Barnes Air National Guard Base in Westfield, MA. Since August 14, 1995, Mr. Speaker, some 509 members and 12 A-10 aircraft from the 104th Fighter Group have been deployed to Aviano Air Base, Italy as part of Operation Deny Flight, the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.

Mr. Speaker, during this deployment A-10 aircraft from the 104th Fighter Group flew 351 sorties totalling more than 1,200 hours of flying time as part of a multi-national effort to enforce U.N. no-fly zones over Bosnia and restore peace to that troubled region. More than 200 of those sorties were part of Operation Deliberate Force, NATO's swift and decisive response to the tragic shelling of a Sarajevo marketplace by Serb forces.

During the 3 weeks of Operation Deliberate Force, Mr. Speaker, 104th Fighter Group pilots and crews conducted intensive airstrikes against Serb air defense batteries, radar sites and communication facilities. Their skill and bravery in carrying out these dangerous, round-the-clock missions were critical to the restoration of U.N. safe havens throughout Bosnia and contributed significantly to current strides in the peace process.

The men and women of the 104th Fighter Group have long distinguished themselves as one of the top A-10 units in both the Air National Guard and the Air Force, and their participation in Bosnia has been no exception.

During Operation Deny Flight/Deliberate Force, the 104th maintained an impressive 86 percent mission capability rate and was the Nation's first Air National Guard unit to employ sophisticated night vision equipment in combat. Aircraft from the 104th were also called upon by NATO to participate in the dangerous rescue mission of downed French *Mirage* jet pilots.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the First Congressional District, I want to express my sincere pride and thanks to the men and women of the 104th Fighter Group for their brave and distinguished contributions to the cause of peace in Bosnia.

Welcome home and congratulations on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO DOMESTIC ASSAULT RAPE ELIMINATION SERVICES AND THE WOMEN'S INTERVAL HOUSE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this evening, October 12, 1995, the Domestic Assault Rape

Elimination Services [DARES] of Port Huron, MI, and the Women's Interval Home of Sarnia, Canada are sponsoring the Third Annual International Candlelight March and Vigil. For the past 3 years these two organizations have sponsored this event to highlight the issue of domestic violence.

We usually think of the family as a safe haven from what is sometimes described as an uncaring and cruel outside world. Sadly, the family is one of the most dangerous places for far too many women and children. As many as 6 million women are victimized by domestic violence in the United States each year. Some 1,500 are killed annually. Thirty percent of women murdered in the United States die at the hands of a close friend or family member. These disturbing statistics illustrate the need for our society to face and address this important issue.

The DARES shelter services of St. Clair County, MI, and the Women's Interval Home of Sarnia, ON have been addressing this issue and compiling their own set of impressive statistics. DARES provided safe haven to nearly 800 adults and children for over 3,800 nights in the past year. The Women's Interval Home provided help to over 1,100 adults and children for over 3,400 nights. Unfortunately, domestic violence knows no international borders. However, the people who work and support the DARES shelter service and the Women's Interval Home remain committed to meeting the needs of those who have no place to turn, regardless of nationality.

There are probably as many myths as there are causes surrounding the nature of domestic abuse. One thing is for sure though, we must recognize this issue as a major social problem and support both the victims and those who provide assistance. I applaud these two groups as they work to treat, prevent, and educate people about domestic abuse.

We all look forward to a day when the needs for DARES and the Women's Interval Home will be unnecessary; but until then, I strongly support their efforts. As the organizers prepare for the Third Candlelight Vigil and March, I urge my colleagues to join me in working toward a future where everyone can feel safe in their home and neighborhood.

CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM CAUCUS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the largest caucus on the Hill, the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, allow me to highlight how important the month of October is to the travel and tourism industry.

On October 30 and 31, we will convene the first-ever White House Conference on Tourism. Of course, the caucus is planning a number of special events to coincide with the White House Conference.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the caucus, and, in particular, Vice Chairman JIM OBERSTAR and Secretary BARBARA VUCANOVICH for their leadership.

In addition, I urge my colleagues who are not members of the caucus to join us. There are no dues or fees.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of this industry to our economic future. Travel and tourism is the second largest employer in the Nation. And it pumps \$417 billion into the economy every year. That is why this caucus is so large.

Following is our latest list of caucus members. If your name is not listed, I hope you will call my office and join us.

1995 CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM CAUCUS

Representatives Toby Roth (R-WI), Chair; Jim Oberstar (D-MN), Vice-Chair; Barbara Vucanovich (R-NV), Secretary; Neil Abercrombie (D-HI), Gary Ackerman (D-NY), Robert Andrews (D-NJ), Spencer Bachus (R-AL), Scotty Baesler (D-KY), John Baldacci (R-ME), Cass Ballenger (R-NC), Richard Baker (R-LA), James A. Barcia (D-MI), Tom Barrett (D-WI), Roscoe Bartlett (R-MD), Charles Bass (R-NH), Herb Bateman (R-VA), Doug Bereuter (R-NE), Howard Berman (D-CA), Tom Bevill (D-AL), Brian Bilbray (R-CA), and Michael Bilirakis (R-FL).

Representatives Sanford Bishop (D-GA), Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Sonny Bono (R-CA), Robert A. Borski (D-PA), Bill Brewster (D-OK), Glen Browder (D-AL), Corrine Brown (D-FL), Ed Bryant (R-IN), John Bryant (D-TX), Jim Bunn (R-OR), Dan Burton (R-IN), Sonny Callahan (R-AL), Charles Canady (R-FL), Steve Chabot (R-OH), Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), Helen Chenoweth (R-ID), Bob Clement (D-TN), Bill Clinger (R-PA), James Clyburn (D-SC), Howard Coble (R-NC), Tom Coburn (R-OK), Ronald Coleman (D-TX), Cardiss Collins (D-IL), Mac Collins (R-GA), Jerry Costello (D-IL), Chris Cox (R-CA), William Coyne (D-PA), Bud Cramer (D-AL), and Michael Crapo (R-ID).

Representatives Frank Cremeans (R-OH), Barbara Cubin (R-WY), Duke Cunningham (R-CA), Pat Danner (D-MO), Tom Davis (R-VA), Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-FL), Jay Dickey (R-AR), Norman Dicks (D-WA), Nathan Deal (R-GA), Peter DeFazio (D-OR), Ronald Dellums (D-CA), Peter Deutsch (D-FL), Mike Doyle (D-PA), Richard Durbin (D-IL), Jennifer Dunn (R-WA), Phil English (R-PA), John Ensign (R-NV), Anna Eshoo (D-CA), Thomas Ewing (R-IL), Eni Faleomavaega (D-AS), Sam Farr (D-CA), Chaka Fattah (D-PA), Harris Fawell (R-IL), Vic Fazio (D-CA), Cleo Fields (D-LA), Bob Filner (D-CA), Michael Flanagan (R-IL), Mark Foley (R-FL), and Michael Forbes (R-NY).

Representatives Tillie Fowler (R-FL), Barney Frank (D-MA), Bob Franks (R-NJ), Gary Franks (R-CT), Victor Frazer (D-VI), Dan Frisa (R-NY), Martin Frost (D-TX), David Funderburk (R-NC), Elizabeth Furse (D-OR), Sam Gejdenson (D-CT), George Gekas (R-PA), Richard Gephardt (D-MO), Pete Geren (D-TX), Sam Gibbons (D-FL), Bob Goodlatte (R-VA), Bill Goodling (R-PA), Bart Gordon (D-TN), Lindsay Graham (R-SC), Jim Greenwood (R-PA), Gil Gutknecht (R-MN), Ralph Hall (D-TX), Mel Hancock (R-MO), Jane Harman (D-CA), J. Dennis Hastert (R-IL), Alcee Hastings (D-FL), James Hayes (D-LA), J.D. Hayworth (R-AZ), Joel Hefley (R-CO), and Wally Herger (R-CA).

Representatives Earl Hilliard (D-AL), Maurice Hinchey (D-NY), David Hobson (R-OH), Pete Hoekstra (R-MI), Tim Holden (D-PA), Steve Horn (D-CA), John Hostettler (R-IN), Amo Houghton (R-NY), Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Duncan Hunter (R-CA), Tim Hutchinson (R-AR), Henry Hyde (R-IL), Ernest Istook (R-

OK), Andy Jacobs (D-IN), Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX), William Jefferson (D-LA), Nancy Johnson (R-CT), Sam Johnson (R-TX), Tim Johnson (D-SD), Harry Johnston (D-FL), Walter Jones, Jr. (R-NC), Paul Kanjorski (D-PA), Marcy Keptur (D-OH), Sue Kelly (R-NY), Joseph Kennedy (D-MA), Patrick Kennedy (D-RI), Peter King (R-NY), Jack Kingston (R-GA), and Scott Klug (R-WI).

Representatives Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), John LaFalce (D-NY), Ray LaHood (R-IL), Tom Lantos (D-CA), Steve Largent (R-OK), Rick Lazio (R-NY), Jim Leach (R-IA), Jerry Lewis (R-CA), John Lewis (D-GA), Ron Lewis (R-KY), Blanche Lincoln (D-AR), John Linder (R-GA), William Lipinski (D-IL), Bob Livingston (R-LA), Frank Lo Biondo (R-NJ), Zoe Lofgren (D-CA), James Longley (R-ME), Nita Lowey (D-NY), Frank Lucas (R-OK), William Luther (D-MN), Bill McCollum (R-FL), Jim McCrery (R-LA), Joe McDade (R-PA), John McHugh (R-NY), Scott McInnis (R-CO), Michael McNulty (D-NY), Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), Thomas Manton (D-NY), and Don Manzullo (R-IL).

Representatives Bill Martini (R-NJ), Frank Mascara (D-PA), Robert Matsui (D-CA), Martin Meehan (D-MA), Carrie Meek (D-FL), Robert Menendez (D-NJ), Jack Metcalf (R-WA), Jan Meyers (R-KS), Kweisi Mfume (D-MD), John Mica (R-FL), Dan Miller (R-FL), George Miller (D-CA), David Minge (D-MN), Patsy Mink (D-HI), Joe Moakley (D-MA), G.V. Montgomery (D-MS), Carlos Moorhead (R-CA), Jim Moran (D-VA), Constance Morella (R-MD), John Murtha (D-PA), Sue Myrick (R-NC), Richard Neal (D-MA), George Nethercutt (R-WA), Mark Neumann (R-WI), Charlie Norwood (R-GA), John Olver (D-MA), Bill Orton (D-UT), Michael Oxley (R-OH), and Frank Pallone (D-NJ).

Representatives Mike Parker (D-MS), Ed Pastor (D-AZ), Donald Payne (D-NJ), L.F. Payne (D-VA), Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), Collin Peterson (D-MN), Pete Peterson (D-FL), Tom Petri (R-WI), Owen Pickett (D-VA), Glenn Posshard (D-IL), Deborah Pryce (R-OH), Jack Quinn (R-NY), George Radanovich (R-CA), Nick Rahall (D-WV), Jim Ramstad (R-MN), Charles Rangel (D-NY), Jack Reed (D-RI), Bill Richardson (D-NM), Frank Riggs (R-CA), Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA), Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL), Charlie Rose (D-NC), Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA), Ed Royce (R-CA), Bobby Rush (D-IL), Matt Salmon (R-AZ), Bernard Sanders (I-VT), and Mark Sanford (R-SC).

Representatives Jim Saxton (R-NJ), Joe Scarborough (R-FL), Steve Schiff (R-NM), Dan Schaefer (R-CO), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), Charles Schumer (D-NY), Robert C. Scott (D-VA), Andrea Seastrand (R-CA), John Shadegg (R-AZ), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R-FL), Bud Shuster (R-PA), Norman Sisisky (D-VA), David Skaggs (D-CO), Joe Skeen (R-NM), Ike Skelton (D-MO), Louise Slaughter (D-NY), Christopher Smith (R-NJ), Lamar Smith (R-TX), Mark Souder (R-IN), Floyd D. Spence (R-SC), John Spratt, Jr. (D-SC), Cliff Stearns (R-FL), Charles Stenholm (D-TX), Louis Stokes (D-OH), Steve Stockman (R-TX), Gerry Studds (D-MA), Bob Stump (R-AZ), Bart Stupak (D-MI), and Jim Talent (R-MO).

Representatives John Tanner (D-TN), Randy Tate (R-WA), Billy Tauzin (D-LA), Charles Taylor (R-NC), Frank Tejeda (D-TX), Bennie Thompson (D-MS), Ray Thornton (D-AR), Karen Thurman (D-FL), Peter Torkildsen (R-MA), Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), Edolphus Towns (D-NY), Walter R. Tucker III (D-CA), Robert Underwood (D-GU), Fred Upton (R-MI), Peter Visclosky (D-

IN), Bruce Vento (D-MN), Harold Volkmer (D-MO), Enid Waldholtz (R-UT), Robert Walker (R-PA), James Walsh (R-NY), Zach Wamp (R-TX), Mike Ward (D-KY), J.C. Watts (R-OK), Henry Waxman (D-CA), Curt Weldon (R-PA), Dave Weldon (R-FL), Jerry Weller (R-IL), Rick White (R-WA), Edward Whitfield (R-KY), Bob Wise (D-WV), Frank Wolf (R-VA), C.W. Bill Young (R-FL), Don Young (R-AK), and Dick Zimmer (R-NY).

Total—285 members.

SENATE MEMBERS

Senators John Ashcroft (R-MO), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO), Thad Cochran (R-MS), Bennett Johnston (D-LA), Jon Kyle (R-AZ), Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), Trent Lott (R-MS), Connie Mack (R-FL), Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL), Frank Murkowski (R-AR), Charles Robb (D-VA), Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Strom Thurmond (R-SC), and Paul Wellstone (D-MN).

INDIANA PROCLAMATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the week of October 22 is World Population Awareness Week. The theme of this year's efforts is the promotion of gender equality through the eradication of female illiteracy, full employment opportunities for women, reduction of infant mortality, and universal access to family planning.

Recently, the Governor of Indiana, Evan Bayh, issued a proclamation declaring the week of October 22 as World Population Awareness Week in the State of Indiana. Knowing my colleagues interest in this issue, I include the full text of Governor Bayh's proclamation.

STATE OF INDIANA, PROCLAMATION

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME,
GREETING

Whereas, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increases by nearly 100 million people each year, virtually all of whom are born in countries that can least afford to accommodate their current populations; and

Whereas, by the year 2015, three billion people (the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960) are projected to reach their reproductive years; and

Whereas, the environmental and economic impact of this level of growth may prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life and, at the same time, may negatively affect the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas, the International Conference on Population and Development held last year in Cairo crafted a 20-year Program of Action, approved by 180 nations including the United States, for achieving a more equitable distribution of the world's population relative to its environment and resources;

Now, Therefore, I, Evan Bayh, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim October 22-29, 1995 as, World Population Awareness Week in the State of Indiana.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana at the Capitol in Indianapolis on this 29th day of September, 1995.

**HAMPSHIRE CHEMICAL
CORPORATION HONORED**

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Hampshire Chemical Corp. of Deer Park, TX, which was recently selected by the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce as the Industry of the Year for 1995.

Hampshire Chemical Corp. is an international specialty chemical company with more than 150 employees at its Deer Park plant. This facility opened in 1982 and produces dispersing agents, chelating agents, and glycine. These agents are used in the construction industry, the production of synthetic rubber, and the leather tanning industry. Glycine is utilized in the food and pharmaceutical industries and is used primarily to mask the bitter aftertaste of artificial sweeteners and to add stability to certain essential vitamins.

Hampshire Chemical has long been committed to ensuring the welfare of its employees and the citizens of Deer Park and surrounding areas through the use of safe and environmentally sound work practices in the production of quality goods. More importantly, Hampshire Chemical has maintained an active role in building bridges within the community. As a member of the Deer Park Emergency Planning Committee, the Community Advisory Council, the Houston Corporation Recycle Council, and the Deer Park Rotary, Hampshire Chemical has demonstrated its dedication to improving the quality of life in Deer Park.

Hampshire's participation in the Senior Olympics, Deer Park's parks and recreation summer programs, and area Little League and youth basketball has led to numerous awards, including the Chemical Manufacturers Association Community Outreach Program Award and the Texas Chemical Council Distinguished Service Award.

With all of its previous accolades, I am pleased, but not surprised, that Hampshire Chemical has been selected as the outstanding company in Deer Park for 1995. I hope Hampshire will continue to lead the way in forging partnerships between business and the community in Deer Park and the Houston area, and I wish the company and its employees the best of luck in the future.

**DAVIS-BACON: REFORM, NOT
REPEAL**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing, along with 19 of my colleagues, the Davis-Bacon Act Reform Amendments of 1995. This is a companion bill to S. 1183, introduced by Senator HATFIELD in the other body.

The Davis-Bacon Act is an important protection for many working families in our country.

Davis-Bacon requires contractors to pay the locally prevailing wage on Federal construction and repair contracts. The law seeks to level the playing field without undermining local economies and local employment practices.

Repeal of Davis-Bacon would reduce the standard of living for many working families and force contractors to discontinue training programs, health care, and pensions for their workers. With the result, I might add, that the Federal Government would face the costs of taking over training, paying for indigent health care for workers, and possibly bailing out failed pension plans.

This bill represents an alternative to repeal. We recognize that the threshold triggering Davis-Bacon coverage of contracts has not been adjusted since it was set at \$2,000 in the 1930's. This bill raises the threshold to \$100,000 for new construction and \$25,000 for renovation and repair contracts, and would adjust the threshold annually for inflation.

This bill also prohibits contract splitting to avoid Davis-Bacon coverage, enhances enforcement of the Act, makes provision for the use of helpers, and makes other changes in the law to clarify the scope of coverage of Davis-Bacon.

Our bill is identical to S. 1183 with two exceptions. As I mentioned, we would adjust for inflation annually. S. 1183 makes that adjustment every 5 years.

In addition, S. 1183 replaces the current weekly payroll reporting requirement with a monthly requirement. Our bill requires payroll reports every 3 months, or quarterly.

I believe these modifications strengthen our version of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, we introduced this bill to reform Davis-Bacon in the hopes of expanding the range of options to be considered by the House and to expand the debate beyond repeal versus the status quo. This bill was worked out as a compromise between labor and a coalition of over 14,000 contractors in all 50 States. We hope that what comes out of this process is a reform of Davis-Bacon that all sides can live with.

**EXTEND THE ETHANOL TAX
INCENTIVE**

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the excise tax incentive for ethanol use to the year 2002.

This legislation is necessary for two reasons. First, the Ways and Means Committee's recent attempt to kill this important program has created uncertainty about the ethanol tax incentive. The resulting investor hesitation could undermine the growth of this important renewable fuel program.

Second, farmers are being asked to swallow billions of dollars of farm program spending cuts through the year 2002. The ethanol tax incentive provides an important alternative market for their products, but it is set to expire in the year 2000. Farmers should be given a commitment that the ethanol program will also last a full 7 years.

Ethanol is important to the rural economy. A recent analysis by economists at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign found that, because ethanol demand strengthens commodity prices, ethanol use adds more than \$2.6 billion per year in market revenues to U.S. farmers. The General Accounting Office estimates that the value to the U.S. Treasury of ethanol use is as much as \$6.3 billion over 5 years.

Ethanol strengthens the economy, improves the environment, and decreases our dependence on foreign oil. Moreover, the ethanol tax incentive more than pays for itself. Ethanol production will provide taxpayers a net savings of almost \$4 billion over the next 5 years, according to a recent study. The direct cost of the incentive will be more than offset by additional income tax revenues and reduced farm program costs. The Federal Government gains \$1.30 for each gallon of ethanol sold in America—more than double the 54-cent-per-gallon cost of the incentive.

Clearly, ethanol is not a favorite of many of the big oil companies. But just as clearly, ethanol use is good for America. Each gallon of ethanol production capacity not built due to uncertainty about ethanol's tax status represents a loss of revenue to the U.S. Treasury as well as to our Nation's farmers. If investors are scared away because of legislative attacks on ethanol, the taxpayer loses.

That is why I am introducing legislation to reaffirm and extend our national commitment to domestic, agriculture-based, renewable fuel program. We need to give this important sector of our economy the stability that will allow it to keep expanding. We need a solid, 7-year commitment to help ensure that the demand for home-grown ethanol continues.

I am pleased to announce that this is a bipartisan measure that includes Mr. LEACH, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. POSHARD as original cosponsors. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation to send a signal that Congress will keep its commitment to renewable alcohol fuels.

**IN HONOR OF NATIONAL BUSINESS
WOMEN'S WEEK**

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize that next week is National Business Women's Week and to honor the BPW/River City which is based in Louisville, KY. BPW/USA was founded in 1919 as a non-profit, non-partisan, non-sectarian, self-governing, member supported organization, whose primary objective is to support the professional development of working women. BPW/River City was founded in 1976 and is the largest local BPW organization in the United States.

National Business Women's Week is held annually to highlight working women's issues and accomplishments in the community through seminars, programs and the presentation of special awards to winners of competitions for Woman of Achievement, Young Careerist and Corporate Excellence.

BPW/River City sponsors numerous programs, including LEADERSHIP BPW, providing networking opportunities in and knowledge of the Louisville community. The individual development program emphasizes members' professional development. The Berea College New Opportunity School Program provides support for Appalachian women receiving training and skill building to assist them in beginning their careers.

I am proud to have the largest BPW organization in my district, their efforts in support of working women are to be commended.

FEDERAL CUTS JEOPARDIZE MARYLAND'S ATTEMPT TO END WELFARE AS WE KNOW IT

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, my purpose today is to bring to my colleagues' attention an article that was published in the October 7, 1995 edition of The Washington Post.

The State of Maryland has developed a program to end the problem of welfare dependency. The success of the effort has been stymied by the current squeeze on welfare. This article from the Washington Post sheds light on the problem of Congress' rush to seek reform without exploring all reasonable options.

Mr. Speaker, welfare reform should be strong on work, not strong-arming children.

[From the Washington Post, October 7, 1995]

FEDERAL CUTS PUT SQUEEZE ON WELFARE

(By Michael Abramowitz)

Maryland may have to scrap its pilot welfare program and reduce basic grants to welfare recipients as the result of expected federal spending cuts, a task force of top state officials and welfare advocates has concluded.

Gov. Parris N. Glendening (D) said yesterday in an interview that his aides are drawing up plans to cut \$25 million to \$50 million from the \$650 million budget of the Department of Human Resources, which manages the state-federal welfare program in Maryland.

That represents the state's best estimate of the immediate fiscal impact of the welfare overhaul plan approved in both houses of Congress.

"We've got to move very quickly on all these [federal] losses," Glendening said.

State officials said that they had not determined how the cuts will be allocated and that a decision could come by November. But a task force of legislators, Glendening aides, local social, service officials and advocacy groups has drafted a list of recommendations that include requiring welfare recipients to take any job offered and requiring other steps to keep people off welfare to begin with.

Although the idea is not part of their formal recommendations, task force members said the state also was seriously considering trimming the basic monthly welfare grant, which is \$373 a month for a family of three. That's already less than the \$406 monthly payment people on welfare received before the General Assembly cut grants in 1991 and 1992.

But the group's most controversial recommendation may be to drop the pilot wel-

fare program scheduled to begin in April for 3,000 families in Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties and in Baltimore. Aides said Glendening had not endorsed any of the recommendations yet.

Touted by state officials as a common-sense approach to the problem of welfare dependency, the pilot program would require participants to get a job or perform community service after three months on welfare. It also is designed to cushion the transition from welfare to work by providing more health and child care benefits for participants.

Even though state officials said the plan ultimately would save money, it would cost about \$6 million to implement over the next three years in the pilot jurisdictions and \$250 million more to put in place statewide.

The Clinton administration approved the pilot plan only two months ago. But the task force concluded that it may not be worth it to spend the money in the wake of welfare spending cuts that will reduce Maryland's federal funds by \$200 million over the next five years. Instead, members said, the state simply should incorporate some of the less costly features of the pilot program statewide, such as the tougher work requirements.

Del. Samuel I. Rosenberg (D-Baltimore), a task force member and one of the authors of the state's welfare reform bill, said the "fiscal reality is that you can't do" the pilot program. "We're being asked to do more with less," he said.

Like many other states, Maryland is engaged in furious last-minute deliberations over how to cope with the prospect of massive change in the federal-state welfare program. Both the House and the Senate have approved bills that would end the traditional federal guarantee of financial support to poor people who meet certain eligibility standards. Instead, the federal government would send federal money to the states in the form of block grants and give governors and state legislatures more discretion over how the money is spent. Both bills would cut millions from the funds states were expecting to receive from Washington.

Virginia officials said yesterday that they are confident that they are in better shape than Maryland. For one thing, Virginia already has implemented its own welfare overhaul that is far broader than Maryland's. State officials have estimated that their plan will pare thousands from the welfare rolls, saving as much as \$130 million over five years, or more than the Clinton administration's estimate of what Virginia stands to lose in the federal welfare overhaul.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACKSTONE, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to offer my congratulations to the citizens of Blackstone, MA, on their town's 150th anniversary. Blackstone is named after the Blackstone River which flows through the town and is one of the most significant waterways in American history. It was on the banks of this river over 200 years ago that Samuel Slater built the first American factory thus launching the American Industrial

Revolution. Blackstone is also located in the center of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Area. This is a town rich in history and tradition and is the embodiment of the New England spirit.

To honor this important milestone, a series of events was held in Blackstone as part of a year-long celebration. Among the events celebrated were a village fair and parade in May, numerous Fourth of July festivities, and most recently on September 24, a parade celebrating the Blackstone Valley heritage homecoming. The parade was a grand affair with 11 neighboring towns participating, featuring Richard T. Moore, Associate Director for Mitigation of F.E.M.A., as the parade's grand marshal. Following the parade a band competition was held at the Blackstone/Millville Regional Junior/Senior High School in Blackstone. The events received rave reviews from the many who attended.

Congratulations to the hardworking members of the Blackstone 150th Anniversary Celebration Committee. The tireless efforts of these citizens over the past year produced several outstanding anniversary events. Their dedication to their town truly epitomizes the kind of citizenry that has made Blackstone an exceptional American town. I am honored to represent such a wonderful community and I join with the citizens of Blackstone in looking ahead, with tremendous optimism, to the next 150 years.

TRIBUTE TO TAIWAN ON HER NATIONAL DAY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1995, the Republic of China on Taiwan celebrated its National Day. This day of celebration marks the occasion of the end of more than 3,000 years of dynastic rule. I salute the great changes that have been undertaken by the people of Taiwan to transform their country into one that respects the right of the individual to participate in democratic self-rule.

While Taiwan's National Day is a happy occasion, we here in the United States must be concerned by the recent heightening of tensions in the region. The People's Republic of China (PRC) has undertaken a program of intimidation toward Taiwan. The PRC has launched missiles less than 100 miles off the coast of Taiwan, staged "Island Landing" military exercises and openly threatened mock naval blockades. All because democratic Taiwan continues to seek greater international recognition.

The United States has an important role to play in this situation. President Clinton will be meeting with PRC President Jiang in New York as part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Under the Taiwan Relations Act of 1980, the United States has an interest in promoting a peaceful solution to the Taiwan situation. I do not think the PRC's actions reflect a move toward peace, and our President needs to remind the PRC of our goals.

Taiwan will have open Presidential elections in March 1996. The two primary political parties have nominated their candidates, and even a powerful independent candidate may take the stage. We have promoted the ideal of democracy throughout the world. Now that it is a reality on Taiwan, we must do what we can to maintain it.

Again, I want to congratulate Taiwan on its National Day, and send warm regards to President Lee Teng-hui on his country's amazing success.

PUTTING ETI'S OFF LIMITS TO PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an excellent article by Stuart Anderson, policy director of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution. His article in *Investor's Business Daily* on September 28, 1995, "Beware Politically Correct Investing," explains why the Federal Government should not require or encourage pension funds to make investments based on criteria other than the risk-adjusted rate of return of an investment. This is an important and particularly timely article considering the Clinton administration's current efforts to conscript private pensions assets into so-called economically targeted investments, which are better described as politically targeted investments.

The Alexis de Tocqueville Institution employed data provided by Morningstar, Inc. that compared the annualized returns of 13 "socially conscious" mutual funds that invested in growth funds to the universe of growth funds. The result was that, "Over 3-, 5- and 15-year growth periods, the average growth fund always outperformed the average socially conscious growth fund."

This new report supports the conclusions of a previous report by the Republican staff of the Joint Economic Committee (JEC). The JEC report, entitled "The Economics of ETIs: Sacrificing Returns for Political Goals," showed how the investment underperformance caused by ETIs would cost an average of \$43,298 per private pension plan participant after 30 years.

These findings highlight the need for Congress to keep overzealous political appointees in check. In this case, the concern is Labor Secretary Reich's vocal advocacy of ETIs, even given their dismal record. If ETIs underperform non-ETIs, as numerous private studies have shown, then what possible rationale is there to support their implementation? One possible conclusion is that ETI advocates are more interested in the politically driven projects financed by ETIs than in protecting the pension savings of millions of Americans.

It is simply not possible to reconcile two fundamentally conflicting goals assigned to pension plans by Secretary Reich. Traditionally, pensions have had but one goal: to maximize risk-adjusted rates of return. Secretary Reich, however, has added a second goal to pension plans: to utilize pension assets to achieve

some political benefit for persons other than the pension beneficiaries. The Labor Secretary's desire to push such a risky political investment strategy, however, flies in the face of his duty to serve as a trustworthy guardian of the nation's pension system, safeguarding it from, among other things, unnecessary risk of pension losses.

But ETIs are not the first time that Secretary Reich has required Congressional oversight. Earlier this year, Secretary Reich attempted to politicize the long-standing non-partisan status of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of his Central Oversight Group [COG]. Despite a public and unambiguous promise to the Congress that no such actions were being taken and that no memos on the subject existed, internal DOL memos surfaced that showed otherwise. At best, Secretary Reich was misleading about his efforts to politicize the Department of Labor in furtherance of a liberal welfare agenda.

In order to strengthen and protect America's pension system, the House of Representatives recently passed a measure that would shut down the Department of Labor's clearinghouse to encourage ETIs. Moreover, it would make ETIs off limits for private pension funds. We want to encourage pension funds to make investments that would earn the greatest returns for pensioners. The government should not be encouraging social experiments, particularly ones that, as this article demonstrates, have already proven to produce a lower return on investment. I include the full text of the article by Stuart Anderson and recommend my colleagues read the analysis in it.

Beware Politically Correct Investing (By Stuart Anderson)

President Clinton says he wants to protect current and future retirees from Congress' assault on Medicare. But the administration is itself undermining public- and private-sector retirement plans. It is encouraging pension funds to undertake socially conscious investing—a proven loser for the workers such funds are meant to benefit.

In the past, the concept has been criticized even by Clinton Treasury official Alicia Munnell, now a nominee to the Council of Economic Advisers.

A 1993 study by Munnell, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, looked at public-employee pension funds, which are exempt from ERISA requirements.

She found that state "pension fund managers failed to exact appropriate returns on very standardized investments, in the presence of obvious benchmarks, once they focused on social considerations."

She found that annual returns were about two percentage points lower for "social" investments, a number confirmed by at least two more recent studies.

An analysis by the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution shows that private funds also lose on "social investing."

Employing data provided by Morningstar Inc., we compared the annualized returns of 13 "socially conscious" mutual funds that invested in growth stocks to the returns of all other growth mutuals. Over three-, five- and 15-year periods, the average growth fund always outperformed the average socially conscious growth fund.

Socially conscious funds typically do not invest in defense contractors, tobacco companies or industries at odds with environmental groups.

Of the 13 funds, only Dreyfus Third Century possessed a 15-year track record, and it performed far lower than the average growth fund that did not set social criteria. A \$10,000 investment in Dreyfus Third Century would have resulted in \$48,759 after 15 years. Meanwhile, the same \$10,000 invested in the average "non-social" growth fund would have produced \$74,934, or \$22,000 more for the investor.

Despite its obvious failings, the Clinton administration has encouraged socially conscious investing.

In June 1994, the California Public Employees' Retirement System added how a company treats its employees to its list of criteria for choosing which companies to invest in. Labor Secretary Robert Reich said: "That is a big deal. It's really the first time an institutional investor has explicitly pointed to employer practices as important to its analysis of company performance."

Public pension funds are often defined benefit plans—ones that provide a fixed guaranteed rate. Any shortfall in return forces state and municipal taxpayers to make up the difference. Reich's support for CalPERS' policy could hurt taxpayers around the nation.

Reich is not a lone wolf on this issue. Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton supported a requirement that pension funds direct 5% to 10% of assets to Economically Targeted Investments.

And Reich hasn't stopped at cheerleading. Federal law—the Employee Retirement Income Security Act—requires a private pension fund manager to "discharge his duties with respect to a plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries." ERISA names the Labor Department to police this requirement.

But last year, Reich issued an interpretive bulletin that would allow private pension funds to pick investments "selected for their economic benefits apart from their investment return to the employee benefit plan."

In other words, private funds could engage in what are called Economically Targeted Investments—ones in public housing or local infrastructure that have a social or community aim. The administration also decided to set up a clearinghouse to promote ETIs to private pension funds.

Rep. James Saxton, R-N.J., vice chairman of Congress' Joint Economic Committee, has taken the point against this Clinton policy. He led the House to pass a bill to shut down the clearinghouse and put ETIs off limits to private pension funds.

Instead of encouraging private pension funds to act more like public pension funds, the federal government should consider extending ERISA's reach to public pension funds.

In the words of Nucor Corp. CEO Ken Iverson, "The proper role of institutional investors is to watch out first for their investments not to get involved in social programs."

TRIBUTE TO THE MARIN FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that has provided service to the families of Marin County

for over 50 years. The Marin Family Service Agency [FSA] has provided critical mental health and social services to Marin County families by functioning as a safety net for families, a lifeline for people in crisis, and a champion of family health.

The Marin FSA began in 1945 with the goal of strengthening families through the teaching of basic skills in parenting, caretaking, and self-sufficiency. Through the years, that goal has expanded to include Marin County's first family counseling program, child sexual abuse treatment programs, family alcoholism treatment programs, and support services for elders. Wherever and whenever families need assistance, the caring and dedicated staff of the Marin FSA are there to help families help themselves.

Perhaps it is because the focus of treatment is the *whole* family, and not just individual family members, that the Marin FSA is such a successful social service provider. Robert Thomas, the current executive director of Marin FSA and a recipient of the United Way's Seaton Manning award for leadership, realized the pervasive and eroding effect that problems like alcoholism, domestic violence, and child sexual abuse have on the entire family as a unit. Robert Thomas and the dedicated staff of Marin FSA know that successful resolution to problems that affect families, is treatment that includes the whole family.

Mr. Speaker, Congress would do well to follow the lead of the folks at Marin FSA. By coordinating our social services, we too could achieve the excellence of care that the Marin FSA provides to the families of Marin County.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. BONNIE
WOLF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Mrs. Bonnie Wolf of Pana, IL. Bonnie passed away September 12, and it is with sorrow that I speak here today of this fine woman.

Known throughout Christian County as "Mrs. Democrat," Bonnie faithfully served the people of her community. She was a member of the Christian County Zoning Board, was the first woman alderman in Pana, a member of the Democrat Women's Auxiliary, a former Christian County Democrat chairwoman, and a Democratic precinct committeewoman for 32 years. Her lifetime of service to the people of Christian County, and the Democratic Party, strengthened the belief that one person can make a positive difference in the lives of many.

Bonnie's passing is a great loss to all who knew her, and the community she worked hard to improve. Bonnie Wolf dedicated her life to helping the people of Christian County, and her never ending determination to help her neighbors will not be forgotten. Mr. Speaker, Bonnie was a wonderful woman who will always have a special place in the hearts of those who knew her, and it is with great sadness that I offer my condolences to her family.

CREATIVE APPROACH TO
INTERNATIONAL MEDICINE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the visiting doctors from Zhong Shan Hospital and welcome them all to the United States. The visit is being celebrated at a reception and dinner on Tuesday, October 17, 1995.

The visit reciprocates the very successful and beneficial visit that representatives from the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School made to Shanghai last year. These exchange visits are designated to improve the knowledge and understanding of knowledgeable practitioners of our two countries. It is therefore a sincere pleasure to recognize this visit as an important step in what I believe is the right direction for the future. As globalization of the economy and the environment increase in importance these joint efforts to establish good relationships enabling important scientific research to be shared across borders will be of significant importance to us all in the future. We will all benefit from this initiative establishing this highly successful relationship at such an early stage.

I find this effort to correspond perfectly with the needs of tomorrow's world, and I applaud the cooperation of these sister hospitals in making this joint effort such a success. It is my firm belief that this joint effort by these honorable institutions will contribute not only to my constituents but to many other people across both our countries. I would therefore once again like to welcome these distinguished visitors to our country and ask my colleagues to join me in offering these two hospitals the best of luck for their future cooperation.

RECOGNITION OF THE GLENN L.
MARTIN PLANT WORKERS

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly recognize an outstanding group of individuals who worked for victory in Middle River, MD, during World War II.

During the war, tens of thousands of hard-working men and women converged in Middle River to form one of the first planned communities in America. They toiled diligently at the Glenn L. Martin Plant, where their hard work helped give the United States victory in World War II. Many of these same individuals later helped America fight and win the cold war.

The Middle River plant was started by Glenn L. Martin, a brilliant designer and former stunt pilot. Martin brought his company to Middle River to design and build new warplanes when the United States entered World War II. During the 1930's the Martin plant was one of

the foremost in the world, contributing the first modern bombing planes to the U.S. Navy and Army Air Corps. During the war, the Martin Plant workers built more than 7,000 bombers. Without the efforts of these workers, peace may have come at a much higher price—if it came at all.

After the war, many of these workers settled in Maryland and continued their efforts at the Martin Plant and its corporate successor, Martin Marietta. They built planes, missiles, and electronics for our Nation's defense in the cold war. Today, the company, now called Lockheed Martin, employs about 1,000 people in Middle River.

Mr. Speaker, on October 15, 1995, these hard-working men and women will be honored for their efforts during the Glenn L. Martin Victory Celebration. They will once again gather together at the historic hangars at the Martin State Airport to commemorate their 50th anniversary victory in World War II. Americans should take time to remember the role that the Martin workers played in helping to defend their country.

Mr. Speaker, I could not be more proud of the Martin workers and their contributions to democracy and world peace. These diverse men and women came together from all across the Nation with little in common. But together they forged a community and worked side-by-side because of a common purpose. We owe a tremendous debt to this special group of Americans, who sacrificed their time and effort to ensure that this country and the world would have a peaceful future.

THE SCIENCE RESEARCH BILL IS
A SHAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep disappointment with the passage today of H.R. 2405, the so-called Omnibus Civilian Science Research Authorization Act of 1995. This bill unfortunately reflects the new realities in Washington, and it shows how far astray the new majority will go in its efforts to feed the insatiable hunger of the far right.

In the name of science, the GOP juggernaut rejected an amendment that would have deleted a provision in the bill prohibiting the EPA from studying indoor air pollution. This amendment wouldn't have added one cent to the amounts authorized in the bill. But the majority apparently wants to micro-manage to the point that it, not scientists, will decide what scientific endeavors will be undertaken.

Another amendment would have removed a prohibition barring the weather service from carrying out studies of long-term climate and global change. The head in the sands majority opted for ignorance and voted to prohibit crucial future studies.

These are just two examples of the medieval thinking that pervades this legislation, Mr. Speaker. While other nations are increasing their research budgets, we are not only slashing funding for it, but actually prohibiting much of it. This is folly, Mr. Speaker, and I deeply

regret this sad instance of narrow Neanderthal thinking on the part of the majority in the House of Representatives.

A CRITICAL FLAW IN H.R. 2405

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker I rise today in opposition to what I believe is a critical flaw in HR 2405, the Omnibus Civilian Science Research Authorization Bill.

Title IV of HR 2405 relates to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In my view this entire section is abusive to our Nation's need for a comprehensive understanding of our oceans, air, and coastal environments. Title IV does not take into account the economic as well as environmental implications of such massive cuts. In many cases fall well below the funding levels that have already been appropriated for NOAA in 1996. During debate on this section I will be supporting several amendments that seek to restore the integrity of NOAA and many of the programs for which it is responsible. Specifically, I would like to address two issues that have, in my view, fallen prey to the worst of intentions: the Global and Climate Change and Sea Grant Programs.

This bill recommends that the NOAA Climate and Global Change Program be reduced to \$53 million which represents an \$18 million or 27% reduction in spending from the FY 1995 budget.

This cut-back is short sighted. It ignores the potential savings we could realize from being prepared for severe weather. Rarely do we find a clearer illustration of the old saying "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Weather prediction is by no means an exact science. NOAA, however, is working to remove much of the guess work by developing the ability to anticipate short term climate variations. Improving our climate prediction capabilities would enable communities to prepare changing weather conditions. This bill will cripple our ability to see the clouds on the horizon and prepare for the oncoming storm.

The NOAA Climate and Global Change Program is equally important for our long term economic well-being. NOAA has designed a research program to better understand long term changes in weather patterns that will have profound effects on our economy in the 21st century.

NOAA is studying the roles of atmospheric gases in global warming. In this area ignorance will be costly and dangerous. The value of reducing climate-related uncertainty in the implementation of policies stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions is estimated to be \$100 billion for the U.S. between now and 2020.

NOAA is also seeking to understand longer-term climate variations, like those that give rise to persistent drought or recurring flooding over several years. Improving these climate predictions for the long term will enable resource managers in climate sensitive areas such as agriculture, water management, and energy supply to alter strategies and reduce

economic vulnerability. Preliminary economic studies estimate potential savings in the U.S. of as much as \$2.7 billion annually in the agriculture sector alone.

In my state of Rhode Island, improved understanding of climate and global change is critical to our economy. Right now 10% of Rhode Island's Gross Domestic Product is marine related. Much of this business, like commercial fishing, marina and boating activities, oceanographic research, and tourism, is directly effected by atmospheric and oceanographic conditions.

Clearly, as we look to reduce unnecessary federal spending, we should not deny ourselves the opportunity to reduce costs in the long run by taking preventative measures. A perfect example of this in New England was the winter of 1992-93. During that year many municipalities were caught unprepared for an unusually harsh winter and had inadequate supplies of salt or sand for roads, and insufficient fuel and provisions for acquiring additional electricity. The total cost of just one storm in March of that year was over \$1.6 billion for New England because we were unprepared.

The following year many counties prepared for a similar winter and stocked up on the provisions that were in demand the previous year. As we all remember, last winter was unusually mild and these resources went to waste. This kind of waste must end.

We need to end our nation's reactionary policy toward global climate change. Rather than passively suffer the effects of changing weather patterns, we should prepare for them through advanced scientific research. Just think about the funds and resources we will save if we know 6 months ahead of time that a winter in the North East will be mild, if the Gulf States will encounter an El Nino, or if we can expect flooding in the Midwest.

The second major flaw in this bill occurred with the Sea Grant College Program. HR 2405 essentially destroys the concept of Sea Grant as the bridge between universities and users in coastal communities, industry, government, and non profit organizations.

The Sea Grant Program is a network of over 300 universities and affiliated institutions in 30 states which conduct research, education and advisory services for our coastal communities. Modeled after the Land Grant concept, Sea Grant uses high quality, competitive, merit reviewed science to address critical marine resource issues. Sea Grant is highly successful as almost half of the total program cost is derived from nonfederal sources.

Unfortunately, while both the Resources and Science Committees have reported out HR 1175, a Sea Grant reauthorization bill, which I cosponsor and enjoys broad bi-partisan support, the Science Committee has chosen to disregard this mandate and abandon the work that has already been accomplished.

Make no mistake, the Science Committee's original version of HR 2405 nullifies the Sea Grant Program. Provisions in the bill remove the education and outreach components which is what makes Sea Grant so successful in the first place.

Sea Grant, which was founded by my colleague Senator Pell from Rhode Island, was

designed to create new economic opportunities for the private sector by helping our Nation to utilize more fully its vast publicly-owned marine and coastal resources, which are vital to the lives of America's rapidly growing coastal population. In fact, with over 50% of our nation's population living in coastal environments, these important functions are more critical than ever.

We simply cannot abandon this important mission. I want to commend the actions of several of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their dedicated work on this issue and their efforts to raise the authorization levels for Sea Grant. Moreover, I am encouraged by the agreement reached in the Committee of the Whole to bring HR 1175 to the floor under its own authorization. Only then will the true mission of Sea Grant be realized.

In closing, I ask my colleagues to oppose Title IV of HR 2405. Despite the changes to Sea Grant, I cannot support this Title or this bill as it undermines the effectiveness of NOAA and many important programs like Climate and Global Change.

A WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE— IMAGINE THE DIFFERENCE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the great misfortunes of our society is the degree of violence that people experience. It disrupts communities. It disrupts families. It usurps resources that could be better used for other purposes. We need to deal with this situation, and I am pleased to recognize the Young Women's Christian Association—the YWCA—for the efforts that it is making as it celebrates the YWCA Week Without Violence between October 15 and 21, with events throughout the country, including my home town of Bay City, MI.

We need to deal with violence at all levels—between people on the streets, in schools, in the work place, in families. Over 7 days the YWCA will address many of these problems. On Sunday, a day of remembrance will be held, where congregations are being asked to pledge non-violence as an offering. Monday will have its emphasis on protecting children, with an open house at community recreational facilities. Tuesday will concentrate on making schools safe where students will be asked to sign pledges against violence. Wednesday will focus on confronting violence against women, with an information booth at the Bay City Mall, the sale of T-shirts commemorating the event, and a display at the Bay County Women's Center Clothesline Project which concentrates on the terrible problem of spousal and sexual abuse. Thursday confronts the violence facing men. Friday pledges to work toward the elimination of racism and hate crime. Saturday directs our attention toward replacing violence with healthy alternatives with open houses again at community recreation facilities.

Mr. Speaker, in an intelligent, reasonable society, there is no need for violence in our dealings with each other. Responding to momentary impulses has created lifetimes of

pain, mandated the expenditure of untold dollars, and done literally nothing to help move toward a constructive resolution of problems. Thousands of people are murdered each year. Millions of children are the victim of child abuse with nearly four children dying each day as a result.

Some of the things that we can all do are so basic. Listen to—don't just hear people. Walk away from anger to find a solution to a problem. Treat people the way we want to be treated. Help change the behavior of others by setting a good example. Don't take fool-hardy risks with strangers, or unfamiliar places.

I want to commend the many civic organizations around Bay City, the religious community, Saginaw Valley State University, Bresnan Communications, WNEM TV 5 and WSGW Radio, the Bay City Police Department, the Michigan State Police, and so many others for supporting this important event. I also congratulate the national YWCA and its national sponsors for working to resolve a problem that is of importance to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in paying attention to this week without violence, and resolve ourselves to making this week a way of life.

**CONGRATULATIONS MARGARET
AND GENE BECKHAM—50TH ANNI-
VERSARY**

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Margaret and Gene Beckham on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. Fifty years of marriage is a milestone to be honored, and I appreciate my invitation to join with the Beckham's family and friends in celebrating this special day.

On October 15, 1995, the Beckhams will be honored for their 50 years of life together. The authors of the Special Occasion Book claim that "one reason the celebration of a wedding anniversary is so joyous an occasion is that it shows the rest of us that lasting happiness is indeed attainable, and that it does become the good fortune of some very nice people." Margaret and Gene prove that happiness can be found in loving another, and I am proud to help recognize their Golden Anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, Margaret and Gene have honored the vows they took a half century ago. They have proven that the institution of marriage is alive and well, and it is my privilege to represent this wonderful couple in Congress.

**ARS FUNDS FOR CALIFORNIA
CITRUS TRISTEZA VIRUS**

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate my support for the fiscal year 1996 Agri-

culture appropriations bill, generally, and particularly with respect to new funding in this bill for research into the California forms of the citrus tristeza virus. This bill takes the first step by providing \$500,000 to start research into the suppression/eradication of the particular strains of citrus tristeza virus which are attacking California citrus. At risk, without this needed research, are California's entire \$1.5 billion domestic industry, our \$495 million citrus export market, and the only remaining disease-free budwood stock which we export throughout the world. There a number of other areas of this bill which I support, but I just wanted to emphasize the critical need of the citrus tristeza virus for California.

**TRIBUTE TO THE ANTELOPE
VALLEY HOSPITAL**

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the over 40 years of dedicated service the Antelope Valley Hospital has provided to the high desert community. This hospital was officially opened to our community on October 12, 1955, after numerous local citizens canvassed door to door and held a carnival to raise money to purchase the land for the hospital.

The Antelope Valley Hospital, since its inception, has provided state-of-the-art health care service to the people of the Antelope Valley. Their modern facilities include the valley's first mental health and coronary care units, the area's only neonatal intensive care nursery, along with many outreach programs designed to meet the needs of this fast growing area. If it wasn't for services such as these, many individuals in the Antelope Valley would not have received the high quality health care they so deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, along with my colleagues in the House of Representatives, in recognizing Antelope Valley Hospital's 40th anniversary, and commend the hospital in providing four decades of quality health care service to the residents of the Antelope Valley.

**SALUTING JIM QUELLO, "DEAN OF
THE FCC"**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to salute a dedicated public servant who has given generously of his time and talents to the Federal Communications Commission for the past 21 years: FCC Commissioner James H. Quello.

Before and since I became chairman of the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, I have enjoyed working with Commissioner Quello, and I have benefited greatly from his unparalleled knowledge of commu-

nications issues. It's accurate to say that no one has played a greater role for a longer period of time in our country's and the world's communications revolution than has Jim Quello.

While Jim has impressed me in many ways, I have been particularly impressed with Jim's efforts to reduce regulation, and foster competition, in the telecommunications industry whenever possible. Likewise, I have come to appreciate his principled and consistent defense of the First Amendment at the FCC. Press freedom has no more vigorous ally in the federal government than Jim Quello, and all Americans can take comfort in that fact.

Perhaps the reason that Jim understands broadcasting issues so well is that prior to joining the FCC, he served as vice president and general manager of WJR in Detroit. As a broadcaster, he was recognized for his leading roles in a number of civic and community service projects.

And perhaps the reason that Jim is so universally respected is the fairness and common sense he brings to every issue that comes before him. Jim is a Democrat. But he has been appointed to the FCC four times by Republican presidents and, has been confirmed by the United States Senate on four separate occasions, winning the support of overwhelming and bipartisan majorities.

While serving as station manager at WJR, he served as a member of the Detroit Housing and Urban Renewal Commission for 21 years, having been appointed and reappointed by four different mayors. Similarly, he served for 22 years as a trustee of the Michigan Veterans Trust Fund, having been appointed and reappointed by both Democratic and Republican governors.

Jim has always believed in service to others, and to his country. As a young man, he served in the Army during World War II, spending 33 months overseas in Africa, Italy, France and Germany. During his Army service, he survived six amphibious landings and rose in rank from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel.

A list of awards and honors that have been bestowed upon him would fill many, many pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mr. Speaker. I do want to point out, however, that this list of awards includes the National Association of Broadcasters' highest award, the "Distinguished Service Award;" the Radio and Television News Directors Foundation's "First Amendment Award;" the National Religious Broadcasters Association's "Chairman's Award;" the National Association of Broadcasters' "Award of Honor;" the Community Broadcasters Association's "Lifetime Achievement Award;" and the National Cable Television Association's first "Distinguished Public Service Award."

Those of us who know Jim Quello and who have the privilege of working with him deeply appreciate his hard work at the FCC. His long and distinguished record of service at the FCC—not to mention his awesome tennis prowess—inspire all of us who are interested in the telecommunications industry. For my part, I simply wanted him to know how grateful I am for his public service, for his assistance, his advice and his friendship. I wish him, and his wife of 58 years, Mary, the very best in the years ahead.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

HONORING ROBERT WASKIEWICZ

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on this day we honor those firefighters who in 1994 gave the ultimate sacrifice to their communities. Robert Waskiewicz, a husband and father of two, served the Augusta-Bridge Creek Fire Department and was killed while fighting an out of control brush fire. His dedication to his job, his family, and his department should not be forgotten. His wife, Sondra, and his sons, Patrick and Charley, can be proud of Robert's bravery and service. His death should be a reminder of the importance of our firefighters and that on a daily basis they put their lives in danger for all of us.

One hundred firefighters died in 1994. Roughly 1 million outdoor fires were started in 1994, like the one in which Robert died. Even one death is one too many, and we must do everything possible to reduce the number of

fires and the resulting civilian and firefighter deaths.

My condolences to Robert's family and all of the other firefighters who died in 1994.

PURDUE RECEIVES HEISMAN TROPHY OF COLLEGE BAND AWARDS

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and congratulate the Purdue "All-American" Marching Band on receiving the "Heisman Trophy" of college band awards—the 1995 Sudler Trophy.

For over 109 years this collegiate band has won coveted honors and generated excitement at home football games. Look to the Purdue Marching Band for a number of firsts—first band to break ranks and form a letter on the football field (the Block "P") to the first band to place a bandsman, Neil Armstrong, on the moon. Known for its trademark Big Bass Drum and internationally famous Golden Girl, the band has carried its proud heritage

throughout the world, through a multitude of televised and worldwide appearances, and 77 consecutive showings as the host band of the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race.

Under the leadership of Band Director David A. Leppla, now in his 8th year at the helm, the band continues a tradition of excellence characterized by creative musical arrangements with no two halftime shows alike. Leppla's innovative talent has persuaded the percussionists, roused the reeds, and hammered the horns to a dazzling display of show tunes, marches, rock and jazz selections.

For many people, the Purdue Marching Band has come to symbolize a part of the American spirit. A spirit that embraces life solely out of sheer enjoyment. Generations of band members have come to Purdue to become part of that spirit—the world's largest permanently organized marching ensemble.

This Saturday as band members march on the Purdue Homecoming field at halftime, let us salute that spirit and watch the Boilermaker band go out on their "highest note" ever enriching the life of the college and instilling a sense of pride in all alumni. "Hail, Hail to old Purdue!"